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                      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 1
                     EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
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                                     ) Case No. 1:19-cr-02032-SMJ-1
   UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                        Plaintiff,
                                        November 23, 2020
                                        Video Conference
 4
   VS.
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                                        Digital Recording:
                                        Arraignment & Motion Hearing
   JAMES DEAN CLOUD,
 6
                        Defendant.
                                        Pages 1 - 19
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                   BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARY K. DIMKE
                  UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE COURT JUDGE
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 9
   APPEARANCES:
   For the Plaintiff:
                                  THOMAS J. HANLON
10
                                  U.S. Attorney's Office
                                  402 E. Yakima Ave., Ste. 210
11
                                  Yakima, Washington 98901
12
   For the Defendant:
                                  JOHN BARTO MCENTIRE, IV
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                                  LORINDA MEIER YOUNGCOURT
                                  Federal Defenders of Eastern
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                                  Allison R. Anderson, RMR, CRR, CCR
   Official Court Reporter:
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                                  United States District Courthouse
21
                                   P.O. Box 700
                                   Spokane, Washington 99210
                                   (509) 458-3465
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   Proceedings recorded electronically; transcribed therefrom.
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USA v. Cloud/Case No. 1:19-cr-02032-SMJ-1
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                          Arraignment & Motion Hearing
          (Court convened on November 23, 2020, at 4:08 p.m.)
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             THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: The matter now before the Court
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   is United States of America versus James Dean Cloud, Case No.
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   1:19-cr-2032-SMJ, Defendant No. 1; time set for arraignment on a
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   superseding indictment, also defendant's renewed motion to enter
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   Due Process Protection Act and motion to expedite that hearing.
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   Present for the government is Tom Hanlon. Present for the
   defendant is Lorinda Youngcourt, Jay McEntire, and Jeremy Sporn.
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             THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon to Counsel.
        Good afternoon, Mr. Cloud. So sir, today we're here for
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   your arraignment on a third superseding indictment. I'm going
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   to start with -- is your true name James Dean Cloud?
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.
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             THE COURT: And let me just check. Ms. Howard, are
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   you able to pick that up without a microphone? If we can get
   the handheld microphone?
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        Mr. Cloud, we're going to give you a handheld microphone so
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   that we can hear your responses because with the mask and how
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   far away you are from a microphone, it's hard to hear you, okay?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.
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             THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Testing.
22
             THE DEFENDANT:
                              Hello.
23
             THE COURT: All right. Can you hold the microphone?
             THE DEFENDANT:
                              Sure.
24
             THE COURT: Okay. All right. Sir, is your true name
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   James Dean Cloud?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.
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             THE COURT: Are you taking any medication or under any
   disability that would impact your ability to understand the
   proceedings today?
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              THE DEFENDANT: No, ma'am.
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              THE COURT: As I mentioned, you're here for an
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   arraignment on a third superseding indictment. Due process
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   requires that you be notified of the charges, the maximum
   possible penalties, and various rights that you have. In just a
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   moment, I'm going to ask the prosecutor to summarize the
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   charges, but let me take up this issue of --
        Counsel, you haven't said anything and haven't raised it
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   yet. I have approved leg restraints, which is a reduction of
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   the restraints I had previously authorized in magistrate court.
   Do you want that issue taken up?
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             MR. MCENTIRE: Your Honor, that's fine. No, thank
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   you.
             THE COURT: All right.
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        All right, Mr. Cloud. So it's my understanding you've been
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   given a copy of the indictment; is that correct?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.
             THE COURT: Have you had a chance to read it?
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             THE DEFENDANT:
                             Yes, ma'am.
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             THE COURT: All right. At this time, I'm going to ask
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that the prosecutor summarize the 14 counts and the maximum possible penalties associated with those counts.

Mr. Hanlon, you can stay at counsel table.

MR. HANLON: Thank you, Your Honor.

On November 17th of this year, a third superseding indictment was filed charging the defendant with Count 1, carjacking, in violation of 18 United States Code Section 2119 and 2. This offense carries a penalty of not more than 15 years imprisonment, a fine of up to \$250,000, or both, five years supervised release, and a \$100 special penalty assessment.

Counts 2 and 6, brandishing of a firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence, in violation of 18 United States Code Section 924(c)(1)(A)(i) and (ii), this offense carries a maximum penalty of not less than seven years and a maximum of life imprisonment, a fine of up to \$250,000, or both, five years supervised release, and a \$100 special penalty assessment.

Count 4, kidnapping, in violation of 18 United States Code Section 2109, 1153 and 3559(f)(2) and 2, this offense carries a maximum penalty of not less than 25 years imprisonment, a maximum of life imprisonment, a fine of up to \$250,000, or both, five years supervised release, and a \$100 special penalty assessment.

Count 5, assault with a dangerous weapon, in violation of 18 United States Code Section 113(a)(3) and Section 1153, this offense carries a maximum penalty of not more than ten years

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imprisonment, a fine of up to \$250,000, or both, three years supervised release, and a \$100 special penalty assessment.

Counts 7 and 14 charging first-degree murder, in violation of 18 United States Code Section 1111, 1153 and 2, this offense has a mandatory life imprisonment, a fine of up to \$250,000, or both, five years supervised release, and a \$100 special penalty assessment.

Count 9 charging second-degree murder, in violation of 18 United States Code Section 1111 and 1153, this offense carries a maximum penalty of any terms of years or for life, a fine of up to \$250,000, or both, five years supervised release, and a \$100 special penalty assessment.

Counts 8 and 15 charging discharge of a firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence, in violation of 18 United States Code Section 924(c)(1)(A)(i), (iii), and Section 2, this offense carries a penalty of not less than ten years imprisonment and a maximum of life imprisonment, a fine of up to \$250,000, or both, five years supervised release, and a \$100 special penalty assessment.

Counts 10 and 12 charging first-degree murder, in violation of 18 United States Code Section 1111 and 1153, this offense has a mandatory life imprisonment, a fine of up to \$250,000, or both, five years supervised release, and a \$100 special penalty assessment.

And Counts 11 and 13 charging discharge of a firearm in

USA v. Cloud/Case No. 1:19-cr-02032-SMJ-1 6 Arraignment & Motion Hearing furtherance of a crime of violence, in violation of 18 United 1 States Code Section 924(c)(1)(A)(i) through (iii), this offense 2 carries a maximum penalty of not less than ten years 3 imprisonment, a maximum of life imprisonment, a fine of up to \$250,000, or both, five years supervised release, and a \$100 5 6 special penalty assessment. Thank you. THE COURT: All right. Mr. Cloud, do you understand 7 those 14 counts? 8 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: Would you like the indictment read to you 10 in its entirety in court today, or do you sufficiently 11 12 understand the charges? 13 THE DEFENDANT: I understand the charges. Thank you. THE COURT: All right. Do you understand the maximum 14 15 possible penalties associated with each of the 14 counts? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. 16 THE COURT: All right. I'm going to enter "not 17 quilty" pleas on your behalf to the 14 counts. 18 Next we're going to discuss your rights. First, you have 19 the right to an attorney during all stages of this criminal 20 case. That includes the right to retain your own attorney if 21 22 you can afford it. It also includes the right to have the Court 23 appoint a lawyer for you at no cost to you if you cannot afford your own lawyer. Previously, the Court appointed the Office of 24

the Federal Defender to represent you in this matter. Would you

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   like for that office to continue representing you?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.
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             THE COURT: All right. I'll so order.
        You also have the right to silence, which means you have no
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   obligation to make any statement about this matter.
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   important that you understand if you were to make a statement to
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   anyone about the charges or the facts underlying the charges,
   the government could use your statements against you in
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   prosecuting the charges. Do you understand that?
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.
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             THE COURT: You also have the right to a jury trial
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   before a United States district judge on these charges. At that
   jury trial, you will have the opportunity to see and to hear the
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   government's witnesses and evidence. Your attorney will have
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   the right to cross-examine the government's witnesses. You'll
   have the right to present your own evidence, if you choose, and
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   the right to compel witnesses to testify in your behalf. Do you
   understand that you have the right to a jury trial on these
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   charges?
             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.
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             THE COURT: You're also presumed innocent of the
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   charges unless and until the government proves the charges
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   beyond a reasonable doubt at the jury trial. Do you understand
   that you are currently presumed innocent?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am.
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USA v. Cloud/Case No. 1:19-cr-02032-SMJ-1 Arraignment & Motion Hearing THE COURT: You also have the right, if you're not a citizen of the United States, to request that a government attorney notify the consulate of your home country of the fact these charges have been brought and you've been arrested. Do you understand that? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. THE COURT: All right. I'll order that discovery be provided pursuant to the local rule. There's a motion for a Rule 5(f) order to be given in this

case. It seems appropriate to me, given new charges have been brought, that an instruction be given, and the question would be the content of the instruction.

But Mr. Hanlon, do you want to be heard on whether an order should be given, given the fact of these new charges?

MR. HANLON: Your Honor, I believe the instruction that was provided to the codefendant earlier today were appropriate.

THE COURT: All right. But you don't have any objection to an instruction being given.

MR. HANLON: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So it's the issue of the content of the instruction.

MR. HANLON: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Who, on behalf of defense, would like to address the issue of the requested instruction?

USA v. Cloud/Case No. 1:19-cr-02032-SMJ-1 Arraignment & Motion Hearing And just so the parties are aware, I have a standard instruction 1 that I give, and so I'll just highlight it now so that you know 2 before we get started in argument what I typically say. I 3 typically order that the United States produce all exculpatory information pursuant to Brady versus Maryland and its progeny. 5 Failure to do so in a timely manner could result in consequences, including, but not limited to, exclusion of 7 witnesses and evidence, adverse jury instructions, dismissal of charges, and contempt proceedings by the Court. That's the 9 typical instruction I give, but I'm happy to hear argument from 10 defense if you want something more expansive, as in your motion. 11 12 MR. MCENTIRE: Your Honor, where would you like me to speak from? 13 THE COURT: I would suggest -- we've asked that 14 15 everyone stay at the table just to minimize the places that everyone touches while they're in the courtroom. 16 17 MR. MCENTIRE: Understood. I had two questions coming into the hearing today. The first one has been resolved in 18 terms of whether the Court is going to issue a 5(f) statement. 19 Can the Court hear me okay? 20 21 I can, yes. Thank you. THE COURT: 22 MR. MCENTIRE: Your Honor, I -- I laid out in my 23

MR. MCENTIRE: Your Honor, I -- I laid out in my renewed motion why I think the Congressional intent behind the Due Process Protection Act goes far beyond a simple rote statement, including citations to the Congressional Record as

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well. I think where I want to focus my comments that I think make the most sense are this afternoon, we -- I guess I'll put it this way.

I think a useful parallel analogy that makes sense to me is — is analogizing — it's actually to the First Amendment juris prudence in the sense that there is a very short rule that has a lot of cases discussing this, dozens of Supreme Court decisions spanning over decades, and that's the exact same type of situation that we have here. And the problem with First Amendment juris prudence is it's a hot mess; it truly is, in terms of trying to find a clear, discernible, clear, one-page or two-page summary of what the First Amendment protects and doesn't has been befuddling constitutional scholars for quite some time.

And I think that there's a parallel here because what you have is Fifth Amendment and Sixth Amendment juris prudence that has been developing and evolving over decades is codified in many, many, many, many dozens of opinions, and the problem is that it's not in a particular succinct location. And I think that is where the Due Process Protection Act really kind of comes in, which is bringing everything spread across statute, Supreme Court decisions, as well as appellate court authority into one place. And so the phrase "Brady and its progeny," what does that mean? And I think that's a really interesting, actually important question to ask just because you've got

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Brady, Bagley, Giglio, Henthorn, Roviaro, Agurs, all of these cases that are discussing all these things.

And this afternoon, we -- we've been trying to address this on the district-wide level as well by communicating with Chief Judge Bastian, and we started off discussions with the United States Attorney's Office, and both sent collective proposals to the Chief Judge. And one of the things that stood out is we received the response from U.S. Attorney's Office today, Your Honor, this afternoon, and a sentence stood out to me that I just wanted to bring to you that I think captures the issue with a more condensed issue of Rule 5.

The U.S. attorney felt the slip noted that, respectfully, where discovery concerns have been raised, such are based on good faith disagreements about materiality or relevance rather than from any effort to unconstitutionally suppress exculpatory evidence. And I don't think that the situation that comes up is intentional bad faith by the government. I think the problem is there's a lack of clarity as to what they actually do need to provide under "Brady and its progeny," and that's — that sentence right there hits the nail on the head because good faith agreements about materiality — for example, materiality is something that — cited in my motion, Your Honor — the Ninth Circuit has had to clarify in United States v. Olsen.

Materiality is not an appellate threshold. Materiality is something different entirely that is a much lower threshold, and

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this is just one little example of disagreement, confusion regarding what -- regarding what these obligations are. And so I don't think it's crazy to say that if -- what the DPPA states is that it's not creating new law. It's simply requiring an enforcement of existing law.

It's not crazy to say we should have and put together all of the existing laws in one place for the government, for the Court, for defense, to ensure everybody's on the same page. That's notice. Because if the government is being given notice that you need to follow Brady and its progeny, what we don't want to end up with is, "Oh, I didn't realize that that was part of Brady's progeny. I didn't realize that that was part of our obligations. I didn't realize that that was material." And that's the problem.

And I think that the D.C. Circuit as well as Massachusetts and many others have addressed this issue by providing a substantive, robust *Brady*-and-its-progeny disclosure to ensure everyone is on the same page and there's no ambiguity regarding what the United States needs to provide.

THE COURT: In the District of D.C. and the District of Massachusetts, isn't that done by local rule?

MR. MCENTIRE: It is.

THE COURT: Which is determined by all of the district judges with input from all of the relevant stakeholders; is that correct?

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MR. MCENTIRE: Correct, Your Honor. And so — and I've also found two standing orders. One was from the — I think it's the Southern District of West Virginia has issued a more robust Brady order — a standing order, that is, Your Honor, rather than addressed it by local rule. And then I also came across the District of Oregon that has a standing order as well, but again, not done by local rule. So I think it's being — it's sort of a piecemeal on how districts across the country have gone about to try to address this, but what stands out to me about the D.C. Circuit local rule is that's what was cited in the Due Process Protection Act itself of an example, a clear example of what seemed to work.

And I don't think that Congress talking about that in the legislative history, specifically referencing the Stevens prosecution and specifically referencing the fallout from it and what the D.C. Circuit did in order to remedy that is Phillips, right? I think that that is a clear example of where Congress is going with intent on outlining the Due Process Protection Act and what it should contain. And so while I think Rule 5(f) itself is succinct and it doesn't impose upon the government any additional obligations, I don't think it was meant to be succinct in terms of just Brady and its progeny. I think that is — it perpetuates the continuing problem that we have, which is confusion on exactly what "Brady obligations" are.

And so I -- I wasn't trying to reinvent the wheel here,

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Your Honor. What I did instead is quite literally take Local Rule 5.1 from the District of Columbia, tweaked it slightly because it's — actually, one of the interesting things that I think is frequently glossed over is we have an RPC. Most states have the exact same RPC under 3.8 for special responsibilities of prosecutors, which there's a statute requiring the United States — Assistant United States Attorneys to follow. That is more expansive than — than even Brady itself.

And so my only modification to the D.C. Circuit's proposed 5.1 was to inject literally what is required we follow by law anyway, and so I just wanted to clarify where I deviated in my proposal to the Court under our DPPA model, which was essentially adding in what's already codified as Washington RPC 3.8 for special responsibilities for prosecutors.

So bringing this full circle, I -- I appreciate that the Court has and is imposing an -- (inaudible) for James Cloud a -- something involving a Rule 5(f) notification. I think when unpacking the legislative history, it was meant to go beyond a simple Brady and its progeny because that just creates ambiguity where I think the DPPA was trying to address that. And so the proposal's listed in the motion, Your Honor, and that's the language that we would ask the Court to adopt in this case.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. McEntire.

Mr. Hanlon.

MR. HANLON: Your Honor, it's the government's

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position that the Court's proposed instruction is not confusing. It's concise, and it's sufficient, and we believe it's warranted in this case, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. McEntire, anything further?

MR. MCENTIRE: My only concern, Your Honor, is as I — as I read the United States Attorney's Office official response is that — again, that quote that I raised is good faith disagreements about materiality or relevance, that that's where issues pop it. It shows that there is a lack of clarity on exactly what "Brady and its progeny" means. And if the goal of the DPPA is to provide clarity in that and to take existing obligations and bring them under one hood, I think that that is a good thing, and I don't think that there is — again, we are not asking for additional obligations. We're asking to make those obligations clear and put them in one place, and I don't think that that's a crazy ask, and we would ask the Court to issue a Rule (f) order that is more consistent with what Congress was intending when unpacking the legislative history.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. McEntire.

At this time, I'm going to deny the request for the more expansive instruction and — for the following reasons. First, in terms of the issue about materiality, my instruction does not list materiality. It says all exculpatory evidence; so that does address that particular issue raised by defense, is that I don't include materiality as an element.

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The second issue -- and I think this is important for the culture of each particular district. Here in Eastern

Washington, the magistrate judges do not handle the discovery of criminal cases. And it is my view that in any each criminal case when discovery orders are going to be given that are not related to the local rules that those should be determined by the district judge that will eventually arbitrate any dispute that comes up with respect to discovery.

So my view is actually this particular motion asking for a more precise discussion is more appropriately directed to Judge Mendoza. I appreciate that this has been raised to him and he declined at the time because the charges that existed existed prior to the passage of the act. Now I think there's a different procedural posture, is that new charges have arisen after the act was passed, and — but I do think that this —

I agree with everything that you're saying, Mr. McEntire, is that there is a lack of clarity on certain issues. The question is who's the right person to clarify those issues in this particular case? Given the fact that the district judge is the one who will address discovery, will rule on any discovery-related issues, I think it's more appropriate for the district judge, if he wishes, to craft a more direct and precise instruction with the benefit of the input of both the parties.

I'm not inclined at this point to give instructions or essentially local rules from other districts where those local

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  rules receive the input of various stakeholders, of lawyers on
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   both sides, the CJA panel. Other -- other vested folks
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   participate in that, and the judges agree as a district what
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   language is -- is going to govern the district, and that process
   hasn't happened here. I encourage the parties to begin that,
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   but it hasn't happened here, and so I don't think it's
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   appropriate for me to enter those on behalf of the district
   judge, and so I would encourage the parties to take this up with
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   Judge Mendoza.
             MR. MCENTIRE: Understood, Your Honor.
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                                                      Thank you.
             THE COURT: All right. So as I said, the United
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   States is directed to produce all exculpatory evidence pursuant
   to Brady versus Maryland and its progeny. Failure to do so
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   could result in consequences, including, but not limited to,
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   exclusion of witnesses and evidence, adverse jury instruction,
   dismissal of charges, and contempt proceedings before the Court.
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17
        All right. So that takes us to the conclusion of the
   arraignment on the superseding indictment. Is there anything
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   else I should take up for the parties today?
             MR. HANLON: No, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Mr. McEntire?
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             MR. MCENTIRE: And not from our perspective.
   you, Your Honor.
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THE COURT: All right. Mr. Cloud, as you know, your matter's assigned to Judge Mendoza. He's going to set all of

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   your future court dates; and if there's any change in the trial
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   date as a result of the new charges, it's my understanding
   you're going to see him tomorrow where I'm guessing many of
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   these issues will be taken up, all right?
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, ma'am. Thank you.
              THE COURT: All right. That's it for today, sir.
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   Thank you.
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          (Court adjourned on November 23, 2020, at 4:30 p.m.)
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USA v. Cloud/Case No. 1:19-cr-02032-SMJ-1 19 Arraignment & Motion Hearing CERTIFICATE 1 2 I, ALLISON R. ANDERSON, do hereby certify: 3 That I am an Official Court Reporter for the United States 4 5 District Court for the Eastern District of Washington in 6 Spokane, Washington; That the foregoing proceedings were taken on the date and 7 at the time and place as shown on the first page hereto; and 8 That the foregoing proceedings are a full, true, and 9 accurate transcription to the best of my ability after listening 10 to the official electronic sound recording of the requested 11 12 proceedings, duly transcribed by me or under my direction. I do further certify that I am not a relative of, employee 13 of, or counsel for any of said parties, or otherwise interested 14 15 in the event of said proceedings. DATED this 4th day of December, 2020. 16 17 18 RMR, 19 ALLISON R. ANDERSON, Washington CCR No. 2006 20 Official Court Reporter Spokane, Washington 21 2.2 23 24 25